

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

Based on the introduction in chapter I, this chapter describes some theories related to the song, figurative language, and meaning.

#### **2.1 Song**

Song is a text that sung. Song originates from a composed work which played with melodic backup. People who listened the songs can feel sad, happy, energized, and other emotional feelings due with the impacts of song so contacting. In addition, song can give a method for discourse that unknowingly put away on memory in the mind. In a song, there are song lyric and music instruments. Hachette (2003) says, "A song by a songwriter who gives free rein to express his own feelings. Other than song lyric is likewise stated, an emotional work that is accompanied to be sung." Commonly, the songwriter uses figurative language to write his own song to make the song more alive. Besides, music instrument is accompanist equipment that able to produce sound. Take for examples of music instrument; guitar, drum, bass, keyboards. Music instrument is very important in the song because it used as differentiator with poem, and prose. It can be concluded that these two components are the keys in a song.

#### **2.2 Figurative Language**

Figurative language refers to the 'color' we use to amplify our writing. According to Abrams (1999), "figurative languages was an obvious take off from what users of language capture as the standard meaning of words, or else the standard order of

words, so as to accomplish some uncommon meaning or impact.” Basically, figurative language can help to convey, persuade and sway somebody when they get your verbal or composed message. All things considered, in any case, it should at present be utilized sparingly. A discourse or section that is filled with figurative language can be difficult to comprehend and, to be honest, depleting to pursue.

There are eleven types of figurative language that usual used in modern writing based on an article from AnnaMarie Houlis via Fairygodboss (2019).

### **2.2.1 Simile**

A simile is a figure of speech that compares two unlike things and uses the words “like” or “as” and are commonly used in everyday communication. A simile is used with the aim of sparking an interesting connection in the reader’s mind. Take for an example of simile is, “She is beautiful like a queen.” Her beauty is compared to that of a queen who is really lovely, and different with the other ordinary girl.

### **2.2.2 Metaphor**

A metaphor is an explanation that thinks about two things that are not the same. In contrast to simile, metaphors do not utilize the words "like" or "as." Such articulations possibly bode well when the reader comprehend the connection between the two things being analyzed. An example of metaphor is, “I wanted to be your valentine.” Valentine does not literally mean a day in 28<sup>th</sup> February, but it refers to being someone who loved by her because valentine is identically with a day that full of love, and he really wanted to be that day.

### **2.2.3 Synecdoche**

Synecdoche is a kind of figurative language that uses one section to allude to the entire, or the entire to allude to the part. For instance, a set of wheels can be utilized to allude to a vehicle and a suit to allude to a businessman. When alluding to a vehicle as a set of wheels, the wheels are just a piece of the vehicle and not the entire thing. Correspondingly, a typical businessman wears a suit nearby different frill like a watch and folder case.

### **2.2.4 Hyperbole**

Hyperbole is an embellishment that is made to underscore a point or draw out a sense of humor. It is regularly utilized in ordinary discussions without the speaker seeing it. The embellishment is over the top to such an extent that nobody would accept that it is valid. It used to add profundity and shading to a character. For example, “I will be by your side till death do us part.” This sentence means someone who wants living with his couple forever.

### **2.2.5 Personification**

Personification is a kind of figurative language that gives human propensities to non-living objects. Utilizing personification influences the manner in which readers imagine things, and it starts an enthusiasm for the subject. An example of personification is, “the price of this car drains my wallet.” The price of the car very expensive until makes his money drastically reduced.

### **2.2.6 Puns**

A pun is a type of wordplay that have comparable articulations or numerous implications. Samuel Johnson, a clever and eminent British literary figure of the

eighteenth century, considered plays on words the most reduced type of amusingness, while Chief Alfred Hitchcock praised them as the most elevated type of literature. Regardless of whether you discover them cheap, inelegant, or uncontrollably entertaining, plays on words are all over the place. At the point when utilized sparingly, they can add eccentricity and mind to your accounts. Shakespeare is the undisputed ace of the literary pun. For example, "I see a couple plays tag on the sea." The wordplay involves a word that is spelled and sounds the same, yet has different meanings.

#### **2.2.7 Idiom**

An idiom is a group of words that, when assembled, mean something not deducible from implications of the individual words. For example, "It's raining cats and dogs out there." It cannot truly rain cats and dogs, but the importance infers that it's raining heavily.

#### **2.2.8 Allusion**

Allusion is an expression that expects to bring something to mind without explicitly mentioning it. On the other hand, it's an indirect or passing reference. An example of Allusion, "I was worried my nose would grow like Pinocchio's." The person using this figure of speech had lied, and they are alluding to the story of Pinocchio from *The Adventures of Pinocchio* by Carlo Collodi, in which Pinocchio's nose developed each time he lied. They don't legitimately specify the story yet they by implication reference it.

### **2.2.9 Oxymoron**

Oxymoron is a figure of speech in which two terms that are evidently opposing show up related. In short: It's an inconsistency of terms used to uncover a paradox. Take for an example, "The deafening silence was spooky." Silence can't be stunning the two words have altogether different strict implications. It just implies that the silence was an excessive amount to deal with like stunning music may be and being in one's very own considerations in a quiet room can feel stunning.

### **2.2.10 Onomatopoeia**

Onomatopoeia is a word (sometimes made up) that is related with a sound. The word phonetically mimics, looks like or proposes the sound that it describes. "The bees were buzzing around the flowers." Bees make a buzzing sound, and thus they were buzzing. Other onomatopoeic words include swish, splash, boom, beep, etc.

### **2.2.11 Alliteration**

Alliteration is a stylistic figure of speech recognized by the rehashed sound of the first or second letter in a series of words, or by the reiteration of a similar letter sounds in focused on syllables of a series of words. A common example for alliteration, "She sells seashells down by the seashore." The "se" and "she" sounds are repeated in this series of words.

## **2.3 Meaning**

According to Vinothini and Umagandhi in the International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Development (2017) entitled Leech's Seven Types

of Meaning in Semantics, writer separates "meaning" in most stretched out sense into seven different types, there are; conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social and affective meaning, reflective meaning, collective meaning, associative meaning, and thematic meaning.

### **2.3.1 Conceptual Meaning**

Conceptual meaning is the literal or core sense of a word. There is nothing added something extra to the term, no subtext; it's simply the clear, strict, lexicon definition of the word. The term is likewise called indication or cognitive meaning.

### **2.3.2 Connotative Meaning**

Leech calls connotative meaning was the communicative value an articulation has by virtue of what if a scenario in which alludes to far beyond its purely conceptual contents. These are the features of the referent or denotatum or section of this present reality which are excluded in the conceptual meaning. Of the different features of the referent few are contrastive or criteria features which give the fundamental basis of the correct use of words.

### **2.3.3 Social and Affective Meaning**

These two meaning are concerned about two parts of communication which are gotten from the circumstance or condition in which an expression or sentence was produced in a language. Of these two, social meaning was that information which a bit of language (for example a pronunciation variety, a word, phrase, sentence, and etc.,) passes on about the social condition of its use.

#### **2.3.4 Reflective Meaning**

Reflected meaning was the meaning which arises in situations when a word has different conceptual meaning or polysemous, when one sense of a word structure some portion of our reaction (or response) to another sense.

#### **2.3.5 Collective Meaning**

Collocative meaning comprises of the affiliation a word gets because of the meaning of words which will in general happen in its condition.

#### **2.3.6 Associative Meaning**

Of the six types of meaning talked about so far aside from the conceptual meaning the other five for example connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning and collative meaning have something for all intents and purpose.

#### **2.3.7 Thematic Meaning**

Thematic meaning was that "what was communicated by the manner by which a speaker or author arrange the message, in terms requesting, focus, and emphasis". The thematic meaning can likewise be communicated by methods for stress and intonation to feature data in a single part of a sentence.